

TELEGRAPHIC.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 4, 1885.

Gen. Middleton, and minister of militia Caron and Col. Denison have been knighted. Lord Lansdowne will arrive here on the 16th, and will spend some time in the North-West.

Hon. Thos. White will shortly visit the North-West and glean information connected with the interior department.

The small-pox epidemic continues in Montreal. The average daily mortality during the past three weeks or month has been about twenty-five.

The government has appointed a commissioner to investigate the charge of swindling and jobbery connected with the North-West military transport service.

The arguments in the Riel appeal case are going on now. Persistent efforts were made by his counsel to have him brought here during the argument of the appeal, but failed.

QU'APPELLE, Sept. 4, 1885.

The following is the result of the nominations for the North-West council which took place in the southern district of the territories on Sept. 1st: Moosomin, Bedford and Hamer; Broadview, Marshallsay, McKenzie and Reilly; Qu'Appelle, Leslie Gordon, T. W. Jackson, Major Phipps, W. D. Perley and McKay. Regina, Jelly, Fisher, and Secord; Moose Jaw, Ross and Hopkins; MacLeod, Lord Boyle and Geo. C. Ives.

BATTLEFORD, Aug. 28, 1885.

Weather cold. Edmonton potatoes are retailing at \$2.50 a bushel.

Supt. Crozier was en route west when he was summoned to Regina.

Local Indian murderers are being held for trial here. Forty-three prisoners are on hand. Court opens as soon as Judge Roleau arrives.

BATTLEFORD, Sept. 4, 1885.

The industrial school building is to be improved.

Sgt. Brooks and fifteen men left for Edmonton on Monday.

Indian murder trials will begin on Monday if the Judge gets here.

The Northcote came in with Indian department supplies on Monday, and will try another trip with lumber.

PRINCE ALBERT, Sept. 3, 1885.

Nominations for the North-West council passed off quietly. Dr. Porter and Owen E. Hughes, of Hughes & Co., are the candidates.

A shooting match took place on the 1st for prizes amounting to \$450. Three teams were made up from the Saskatchewan rifle association, the police and B. Battery. The score stood, citizens, 415; battery, 413; police 391.

The first frost of the season to injure potatoes and vegetables in the gardens in town occurred on Tuesday evening, Sept. 1st. All grain was ripe at the time, but the frost was scarcely heavy enough to damage it had it not been. The Manitoba papers speak of heavy frosts about August 24th, liable to damage the wheat. The accusation of early frosts has been frequently made against the summer climate of Edmonton, but it will be seen from this season as from a majority of others that we actually suffer less from this evil than almost any other portion of the territories. It is an established fact that our spring seeding opens weeks earlier than in Manitoba, while our harvest comes on a few days earlier, giving the grain here a longer growing season, which allows it to fill up better.

THREE of the members of the North-West council elected in 1883 were nominated on Tuesday last, and the remaining three were not. The three not re-nominated were those who carried their allegiance to the federal and local administrations so far as to enter into and maintain a conspiracy of silence on North-West rights for fear of embarrassing the administration. Of the three re-nominated two declared both in and out of the council that their first duty was to their constituents and not to any administration, while the third always held the same doctrine among his constituents although not always in the council. The result of Tuesday shows which course has the popular approval.

The rates on press messages over the Government lines in the North-West have been reduced to a quarter of a cent a word.

The dreaded grasshopper has appeared in Montana.

LOCAL.

The poplar leaves are beginning to change color.

JAS. REILLY, census commissioner, left for Calgary to-day.

GEESSE are beginning to appear from the north—a sign of fall.

MR. AND MRS. J. A. YOUNG, of Whitefish lake, arrived from Calgary on Saturday.

A SELF-BINDER for McKinley & Oliver, south side, arrived from Calgary on Monday last.

FRED. ROSS arrived from Calgary on Tuesday with a load of stoves and hardware for Ross Bros.

The minister of the interior is expected to visit Edmonton during his proposed tour of the North-West this fall.

REV. CANON NEWTON preached the funeral sermon of the late W. Lennie in All Saints' church on Sunday morning.

A. G. THOMAS, late of the military supply office at Edmonton, has been made census enumerator for the Calgary sub-division.

Two flat-boats, 14 x 24, were completed this week at Hardisty & Fraser's mill, for West & Smith, with which to run potatoes to Battleford.

A LARGE party of our citizens went on a cranberrying expedition 60 miles out the Athabasca trail, on Tuesday last. They returned to-day. Cool nights for camping out.

J. SMITH and W. West are taking 700 bushels of potatoes to Battleford per flat-boat. They are paying 50c per bushel for the potatoes delivered. Their enterprise deserves success.

D. McLEOD arrived from Red Deer on Saturday evening, accompanied by Mr. Jas. Reilly, of the Royal hotel, Calgary, who has been appointed census commissioner for the district of Alberta.

THE herd of heifers which arrived from Calgary a couple of weeks ago will be driven south shortly if not sold. Farmers should not allow such an opportunity of securing young and good stock to slip.

THE stage brought in on Tuesday a Mr. Walker, wife and children, who have come from the Orange Free State, South Africa, to see what Edmonton is like. Mr. Walker is a cousin of G. A. Blake, of Belmont.

THE rebel Indians of Saddle lake, who returned from Pitt some weeks ago, and in regard to whose future good behavior some doubt was felt, have been visited by the Victoria agent, Mr. Mitchell, and are very penitent and humble. They will probably not be proceeded against for their work in the spring.

MOST of the occupants of the Indian reserve west of Big lake, known as Michel's reserve, half-breeds who formerly resided at Lac Ste Anne, have taken scrips half-breeds, relinquishing all claims upon the government as Indians. They have returned to Lac Ste Anne, leaving only three or four families on the reserve, which will probably soon be thrown open for settlement.

THE census of the North-West is to be completed in the present year, and that of Manitoba in 1886. The North West has been divided into three census districts No. 1, Assiniboia, W. White, of Regina, commissioner; No. 2, Saskatchewan, Thos. Spence, of Winnipeg, commissioner, and No. 3, Alberta, Jas. Reilly, of Calgary, commissioner, with Rev. Pere Lacombe, assistant commissioner. The commissioners are appointed from the office of the minister of agriculture, and were sworn in by the census commissioner, Mr. Layton, who visited the North-West for the purpose. The census districts are divided and enumerators appointed for each division. There are three sub-divisions in the Edmonton district: No. 1, St. Albert, C. De Lagorgendiere, enumerator; No. 2, Edmonton, A. Dunlop, enumerator, and No. 3, Red Deer, Battle river and Beaver lake, Chas. Whitford, enumerator. Lac la Biche, Victoria and Whitefish lake form another subdivision of which W. Chamberlayne is enumerator. Nine enumerators in all are, or will be, appointed in the Alberta district. Mr. Reilly, the commissioner of the district, has appointed the enumerators and fixed the limits of their sub-divisions in the northern part of the district, while Rev. Pere Lacombe is doing the same in the MacLeod district. The returns are expected in Ottawa in November, so that the work will have to be proceeded with promptly. The Indian population is included in the census, and also the chief agricultural statistics. The census of Manitoba is not being proceeded with at once, and is not required to be completed until the season of 1886.

THE Manitoban and Montreal Star ask for North-West opinions as to what should be done with Riel. The BULLETIN is of opinion that some one should be held responsible for the loss of life and money which occurred this spring. A verdict of "nobody to blame" won't answer. Whoever caused the rebellion and consequent loss should suffer for it. The blame lies between Riel and the Ottawa government. If he should not be hanged the ministry at Ottawa, and especially the late minister of the interior, should.

ST. ALBERT polling divisions are as follows: No. 1, Ft. Saskatchewan—Township 55 and the north half of township 54 in ranges 21 and 22 west of 4th meridian, and the north half of township 54 and the south half of township 55 in range 23; polling place, Heimick's hotel; C. De Lagorgendiere, deputy returning officer. No. 2, Sturgeon River—North half of township 55 and the whole of 56 in range 23 and the north half of 54 with the whole of 55 in range 24; polling place, Sturgeon school house; Malcolm McKinley, deputy returning officer, J. A. Carson, poll clerk. No. 3, St. Albert—All that portion of the electoral district west of the line between ranges 24 and 25; voting at H.W. McKenny's store; H. W. McKenny deputy returning officer, T. Ridgale, clerk. C. De Lagorgendiere, enumerator for divisions 1 and 2, Thos. Ridgale enumerator for division No. 3.

EDMONTON electoral district has been divided into three polling divisions. No. 1, or Edmonton, includes township 52 in all the ranges included in the district from 22 to 28; the south halves of townships 53, in ranges 25 to 28, and the south-west corner of township 53, range 24, included in the Edmonton school district. The polling place is the Edmonton school house, J. V. Kildahl deputy returning officer. The voters' list contains about 150 names. No. 2, or Belmont, includes the part of township 53, range 24, not included in the Edmonton school district, lying north of the Saskatchewan; the south half of township 54 in the same range, the part of township 53, range 23, lying north and west of the Saskatchewan, and that portion of the south half of township 54 in the same range lying west of the Saskatchewan. The polling place is the Belmont school house, C. F. Strang, deputy returning officer; voters' list, 67. No. 3, or Clover Bar, including all that part of townships 53, range 24, and 53, range 23, south or east of the Saskatchewan river, that portion of the south half of township 54, range 23, south of the Saskatchewan, and the south halves of township 54, in ranges 21 and 22. Polling place Clover Bar post office, J. St. G. Jellet, deputy returning officer, voters' list, 35.

A STRANGE white man was brought to Victoria settlement lately in a starving condition, by an Indian of the Wah-sat-now band. This Indian, named Bears' Ear, was hunting moose in the woods a long way north of Victoria, when he came upon the track of a white man. He followed the track through swamp and brush until at last he came upon a man lying on the ground exhausted, and nearly dead of hunger. He was unable to speak from weakness, and his face was covered with scabs from fly bites. The Indian with the help of his horse, succeeded in getting the man to his tent, where he fed and revived him, and finally brought him to Victoria. The man says that he is an American and was residing at Battleford, and that after Otter's flight with Poundmaker he left Battleford by the south side of the river, for British Columbia. He had no gun and lived on berries. Having lost his way he crossed the Saskatchewan about 50 miles below Victoria by swimming. He travelled westward from there, but in the woods north of the trail, until found as described by the Indian. About two weeks ago he saw as he was passing the settlement at a distance some of the Victoria people who were picking berries in rear of the settlement. He is recovering and will remain at Victoria if he can get work.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KELLY'S RESTAURANT.—In rear of saloon. Meals at all hours. Best table in town.

ROYAL HOTEL, REILLY & MARTIN, PROPRIETORS. The Royal still continues to be the leading hotel in Calgary and no expense or pains on the part of the proprietors will be spared to keep it so. Table First-Class. Public patronage respectfully solicited.

FOUND.—In April last, on the premises of the subscriber, South side, a Bay Horse native, black tips to ears, one hind foot white and a patch of white on the other; three small white spots on the back; white strip on face. GEO. DONALD.

STRAYED from Edmonton in December last, a Roan Mare about six years old, branded diamond G on the hip. Supposed to be on Stoney plain. Any person leaving her at McCauley's livery stable, or with the subscriber, will receive \$10 reward. W. WALKER.

NOTICE.

I am authorized to state to whom it may concern, that, "No objections to the report of the Land Board have been received from any of the Edmonton settlers, at the office of the Minister of the Interior, at Ottawa, and that the complaint as made will be considered."

per order,
P. V. GAUVREAU,
A. D. L.

WATCHMAKERS.

Leave your Watches with
W. L. WOOD, ESQ.,
At the Hudson's Bay store, where they will be forwarded to McIntyre & Davidson for Repairs.
Satisfaction guaranteed.
MCINTYRE & DAVIDSON.

TO THE ELECTORS OF EDMONTON ELECTORAL DISTRICT.

GENTLEMEN:—
Having had the honor to be your first choice as representative of this district in the North-West council, I now offer myself for re-election. What my course has been you know, and should you approve of it so far as to elect me again you may depend that it will not be altered. My voice and vote will always be found on the side of the North-West settler no matter who or what may oppose. In the passage of ordinances and the distribution of funds the interests of this district will receive my fullest and most careful attention.

Believing that the people of the North-West have the same rights as Canadians elsewhere in Canada, for the full exercise of which they are now fitted by numbers and intelligence—and believing further that the exercise of these rights is necessary to the proper development of the country—I shall press: For such changes in the North-West council as shall make every member directly responsible to the people—and to them alone—as is the case in the legislative assemblies of the provinces; For the extension of the powers of the council to the limits allowed the legislatures of the provinces; For a revenue from the federal treasury on the same terms and of the same proportionate amount as is allowed the several provinces; and For representation of the people of the territories in the federal parliament as is allowed the people of the provinces.

Until the territories have been accorded parliamentary representation, I consider it an important part of the duty of the council to publicly represent the views of the people on such matters as immediately concern their interests, but at present are under the sole control of the federal government.

Of these matters the most important I believe to be: The settlement upon equitable and liberal terms of the claims of all parties who have taken up land in any district before the establishment of a land office, and also of the claims of half-breeds entitled to consideration according to the terms granted the half-breeds of Manitoba; The survey of the leading trails as permanent highways, and especially the survey and improvement of the Bow river trail throughout its entire length; The holding of colonization land, timber and mineral speculators to their agreements with the government, or the cancellation of those agreements by the government; The abolition of the dues on settlers' wood and hay, at least in this district; The alteration of the system of reserving alternate sections throughout the country for sale, to a system of reserving alternate quarter sections to be sold as pre-emptions to the settlers on the adjoining homestead quarter sections; The opening of a railway outlet by way of Hudson's Bay; and the enforcement of a prohibitory liquor law throughout the territories until a majority of the people have declared against it by a direct vote.

Yours,
FRANK OLIVER.

Specialist paid and made

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—Two Dollars per annum. Advertising Rates—Standing advertisements, two dollars a line per annum; transient advertisements, ten cents a line for first insertion and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion. FRANK OLIVER, proprietor.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, SEPT. 5, 1885.

ONE of the many issues before the people of the territories, through their local government, at present, is the question of exemptions from municipal and school taxation, especially the exemptions claimed by the North-West and other land companies. The Winnipeg Commercial dealing with the question, doubts the success that will be attained by the ordinary tax payer in his struggle with these corporations. It says "Law and justice are not always in harmony, and they are very likely to differ widely in the North-West territories, where law making has so far been rather a crude process." All the more necessary, now that the people have a chance to elect a majority of their own law makers, that they should see to it that they are sound on this question of dollars and cents—as to whether the people shall be benefited for the benefit of the corporations or the corporations for the benefit of the people.

It is a sign of the times that throughout the North-West at the present elections every candidate finds it necessary to stand on a well defined platform of North-West rights, irrespective of party proclivities. That those who claim to be conservatives as well as those who claim to be reformers find it necessary in coming before the public to abjure whatever political faith they may have belonged to and to declare that the people, not the government, shall have their support and services, and further that the support of the people in their rights shall be without distinction of section, race or creed. This shows a hopeful condition of public sentiment, and is contrary to what prevailed only two years ago. It should show eastern politicians of both parties that their methods do not suit the people of the North-West, and if they would secure and retain their hold upon this new Canada they must take a different stand and pursue different tactics from those now pursued by them.

The nominations at Prince Albert are a surprise. Both candidates are far up in the class of "white rebels" organized at Prince Albert by the Mail and Times. When that class can afford two candidates and no other class—that, for instance, to which the former member belonged—can furnish forth one, it is apparent that the aforesaid white rebels have public opinion in that district pretty strongly on their side. These nominations settle two points pretty thoroughly. One that the course of holding down public opinion pursued by the former member has met with unanimous disapprobation—otherwise himself or some one of the same opinions would have surely been nominated—and the other that the people of Prince Albert do not propose to be bulldozed by cries of "treason" or "rebel" into withdrawing their support from the men in whom they have confidence. The plan of securing government favors by giving the government favors seems to have been such an utter failure at Prince Albert that there may be a danger now of running to the opposite extreme. Public opinion was so ably and long held down by the late member that the recoil is naturally extreme and perhaps dangerous.

GEN. MIDDLETON and minister of militia Caron have been knighted in consideration of their services in connection with the suppression of the North-West rebellion. The Canadian people, if they may be judged by the expressions of their press, do not seem to enthuse very strongly over the honors granted, and some go so far as to sneer at the honor, at the men upon whom, and the cause in regard to which, it was conferred. This is scarcely called for. The honor, whether it be a few fancy letters of doubtful meaning, a bit of ribbon, or the dollars, is valuable and to be appreciated as an acknowledgment by the sovereign—representing the people—of duty done in the people's cause. Some question the right of the two parties to any appreciation for their services. Without going into this side of the matter deeply, the minister of militia and the commander of the field forces were the heads of the campaign, which terminated successfully. Had it been unsuccessful they certainly would have been shouldered with the blame; then why, when success was attained should not they receive the credit? In honoring the heads of the force the honor is to the whole force, while should an inferior officer be so honored he alone would be recognized thereby. If the successful minister or general is to meet with no favourable recognition, what must naturally be the fate of one who is so unlucky as to be unsuccessful?

THE SERIP COMMISSION.

On the arrival of the halfbreed commissioners in Winnipeg, the chairman was interviewed by the Manitoban as to the work accomplished, and especially as to that alleged by the BULLETIN not to have been accomplished. Mr. Street is reported as expressing himself as "grieved" at the charge made by the BULLETIN that the commission did not use proper means to settle all the halfbreed claims in this district, and declared it to be "as base as it was untrue." If the charge is only as base as it is untrue it is not at all base, because it is absolutely true. The facts are that while the dates of the sittings of the commissioners at Qu'Appelle, Calgary, and MacLeod were advertised by printed notices weeks before hand, no notice whatever was given of the dates at Edmonton, St. Albert, Ft. Saskatchewan or Victoria. The general public at Edmonton did not know certainly that the commission was coming until it was here, nor did they know when it was going until it had gone. A long stay was made at St. Albert, where the bulk of the claims were held, and owing to the facilities afforded there by the parish registers, the work of the commission was done thoroughly, but at Edmonton, Ft. Saskatchewan and Victoria, where these facilities did not exist, and from which settlements many of the halfbreed inhabitants were absent on the military expedition, and on other business, we beg to repeat that the work was begun and closed with undue haste, and was not completely nor satisfactorily concluded. Mr. Street states, and the statement is true, that the commission sat as long as a single applicant presented himself, but it is also true that as soon as the stream of applicants ceased for a few minutes, the books were closed and the commissioners away, with no arrangement whatever made as to how the remaining claimants were to be satisfied. Had there been any arrangement by which claims could have been passed in the absence of the commission it would not have mattered if their work had been left incomplete; but in the absence of any such arrangement it was surely incumbent upon it to use all due diligence to satisfy all legitimate claims by giving proper notice of the sessions, which we take the liberty to repeat was not done. The BULLETIN has no means of knowing how many claims have been left unadjusted here, but within a week after the commissioners had left at least twelve cases had come under notice, and that number is certainly now largely increased. This, it may be said, is a small matter, and would scarcely warrant calling the action of the commission in question, but it must be remembered that just as it is the duty of some papers to apologize for every action of a government, or a government of official, whether high or low, right or wrong, it is the duty of this paper to see that the community of this district receives simple justice, whether in large or small matters. Mr. Street should not feel grieved—although he may be astonished—at such a course being pursued, and, above all, he should not consider the criticism personal. What this paper said before it says again, that Mr. Street and the other commissioners did all that could be asked to make an equitable settlement as long as they remained, and begs to repeat that it does not charge him, or any of them, with having intentionally slighted their work; but it re-asserts that the work at Edmonton was slighted through undue haste, and prefers to lay the blame upon those under whose orders the commission was working, rather than upon the commissioners themselves.

The case of Lac la Biche, however, is not so trivial as that of Edmonton. At that point is a large and old established halfbreed settlement, next, if not equal to St. Albert in size. It is situated between eighty and one hundred miles north of Victoria, and is easily accessible from that point by road. Besides the large population properly classed as halfbreeds, there are a number who are actually halfbreeds, but who take treaty as Indians and would be glad to leave that condition, could they do so, by the means they would acquire by the issue of scrip to them. Not only would an act of justice be done, but a large ultimate saving to the Canadian government would be effected, as this grant would discharge all obligations of the govern-

ment in respect to many who now get treaty money and assistance besides. Besides these considerations, however, is another. Owing to the troubles of this spring the whole population of the settlement were unable to carry on their spring sowing and planting, besides suffering loss in other ways, by hasty removals, and, as a consequence, they have to face the now approaching winter with less than their usual means of support, scanty enough at best. Had the commissioners visited them the money that would have been left amongst them by those much reviled scrip sharps would have helped them out of their difficulty easily, while the government would have been discharging an obligation. The obligation has not been discharged, but will have to be at some less opportune season. The relief has not been experienced and hardship stares the population of a whole settlement in the face, just because the commission would not travel the necessary 200 miles to clean up the work they had been sent to do. Compare the distance to be travelled in this case with that travelled to Wood Mountain—60 miles from Qu'Appelle to Moose Jaw, and 70 from Moose Jaw to Willow Bunch—to attend to a far smaller number of cases, and find where was the justification for passing by the Lac la Biche settlement. It is true that by the population of Lac la Biche moving out in a body to Victoria they might have received their scrip, but surely it is not expected that a whole population of men, women and children shall travel 100 miles out and back rather than that four men shall go to them, where their parish registers and all conveniences for the speedy adjustment of the claims are at hand.

If the chairman of the commission has taken upon himself to apologize for, or deny the shortcomings of the commission on his own responsibility, well and good. If he desires to be held responsible, so let it be. But let it be remembered that it was not the desire nor intent of this paper so to hold him, but that he has taken the blame—for blame there is to some one—upon himself.

NOTICE.—All parties indebted to the undersigned are requested to settle up forthwith, without further notice. X. ST. JEAN.

FOR SALE.

1 DOUBLE TOP BUGGY.
1 SINGLE " "
1 PHETON (with tongue.)
1 SET LIGHT DOUBLE HARNESS;

Apply to
CHAS. STEWART.

SHERIFF'S SALE

OF

HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS and

INNUMERABLE OTHER ARTICLES

SEIZED UNDER EXECUTION.

Brown & Curry and others vs. Major W. F. Butler.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 9TH.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, one door west of Dr. Munro's Residence.

S. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Sheriff.

per W. S. ROBERTSON,
Deputy Sheriff.

Edmonton, Aug. 28th, 1885.

NORRIS & CAREY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

EDMONTON.

Beg to inform their customers that they

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A

LARGE STOCK

Of General Merchandise.

MORE TO ARRIVE

In a few days, which will be sold at

BOTTOM FIGURES, FOR CASH ONLY.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

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(They are now

PREPARED TO DO THE THING FINE

VERY FINE—

IN THE

GROCERY,

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, AND

BOOT & SHOE

LINES.

A FIRST CLASS STOCK SELECTED PERSONALLY

By one of the firm, who has just returned from the market.

CUSTOMERS WILL BE ASTONISHED

At our quotations.

CALL AND SEE IMMEDIATELY.

Butter, Eggs, Pork and Flour taken in exchange for goods.

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NOMINATION.

At twelve o'clock on Tuesday last, in the public school house, A. Taylor declared that nominations of candidates for the North-West council were in order. The nomination paper of Dr. H. C. Wilson was handed in first, with the names of M. McCauley, E. Carey, J. A. McDougall, W. L. Wood, J. Cameron, H. T. McPhillips and 26 others as nominators. The second was that of Frank Oliver with the names of D. R. Fraser, R. Logan, A. Dawson, J. McDonald, R. McKernan and A. Mowat as nominators. People began to gather about half past one o'clock, and at two, when the nominations closed, the building was well filled.

After the nominations had been read, W. Anderson, Indian agent, was appointed to the chair, and declared the meeting open for expressions of opinion. No response was made and Dr. Munro moved that as no one seemed to have anything to say the meeting should adjourn.

As this was not the programme, Dr. Wilson said that being first nominated it probably devolved upon him to speak first. He was glad to see so many of the electors present at the nomination, as it showed the deep interest that was properly taken in the matter of this election to the local legislature. He was much pleased at the way in which the contest had been carried on so far without any exhibition of personal animosity between the candidates. He said he and his opponent were personal friends, and he hoped they would continue so no matter what should be the outcome of the contest. If any personalities were hereafter introduced into the contest he could assure them it would not be by him. He spoke of the limited and indefinite nature of the powers granted the council. Instanced the case of the school ordinance, which, though passed by the council, had not been put in operation for nearly a year afterwards, awaiting the ratification of the federal government. He would strive for the extension and defining of the powers of the council. He believed that the land, timber and minerals of the territories should be placed under the control of the territorial government, or if this could not be done the right to these properties should be made the basis of a cash subsidy to be granted to the North-West in consideration of giving up these rights. In trying to secure these rights he would not be bound by party ties in any way, but would do all that he could for the benefit of the territory no matter what party was in power. He instanced the case of Manitoba which had for many years been deprived of land, timber and minerals without compensation, and only secured partial compensation a year ago. If the struggle had been carried on irrespective of party, the end desired would have been attained sooner. He objected to the hay and dry wood taxes as robbery, and on the question of the colonization society declared for the cancellation of the grant should the letter of the company's agreement as to colonization not be fulfilled. While he had nothing to say personally against the appointed members of the North-West council, he objected to their presence there and thought the people of the territories, through their representatives, should have sole control of their own legislation. On the beer question he differed from Mr. Oliver, in that he believed the establishment of breweries here would at once furnish a market for the farmers' barley, and save in circulation in the country the large amount now sent out for stronger and more injurious liquors, imported, of course, under permit. Mr. Oliver's argument was that there was no profit to the community in turning barley into beer, because the grower of the barley was the ultimate consumer of the beer, he thereby insinuating that the farmers spent their money for beer. But the speaker held that if the farmer sold his barley and received the money for it he need not spend that money in beer unless he liked, therefore if he desired he could benefit actually by the brewing of beer. But even supposing the farmer did spend the money received for his barley in the purchase of beer, and thereby realized no profit the money would be at least kept in the country, and thereby be a general benefit instead of being sent out as at present at the rate of \$10,000 per year for liquor that was an injury to those who consumed it, and the money spent upon it lost or wasted. He would support the licensing of breweries in the North-West. He would make every effort to have the leading trails of the district surveyed—a great necessity before making any permanent improvement in them. He noticed that the trails had been surveyed in the Prince Albert district at the request of Mr. Macdowell, and, no doubt, Mr. Oliver could explain why a similar service had not been done here. It had been asserted against him, not by Mr. Oliver, but by some of his supporters, that he was going to leave the district shortly, and therefore his interest was not sufficiently deep to warrant his election. He had no present intention of leaving. Indeed since coming here he had sunk so much money that he was not in a position to leave, and certainly would not leave until he had either succeeded in getting even or been

compelled to give up the struggle. It had also been asserted that as he was not a farmer he was not well qualified to represent the farming community. In reply to this he said it was for the people of the district, farmers as well as others, to choose whether he was qualified to represent them or not. He was not a farmer and could not spare the time from his present calling as a physician to be one. In reply to other assertions of his opponents he did not claim to be a temperance man nor a very moral man, but if elected would work in the interests of his constituents, and if after his election he found that his course was not satisfactory, or his opinions not in accord with the majority of his constituents, he would at once feel it his duty to resign the position. He concluded by thanking the meeting for the attention that had been given him.

F. Oliver was called upon, and said that with Dr. Wilson he was glad to see the interest taken in the election, but what pleased him most was the fact that his opponent had set forth the same principles as his own, the ones that he had been fighting for since he had entered the council and for long before, and which he would continue to support in the future. He was glad, because whether he should be elected or defeated, the meeting and the public had the assurance of his opponent that they would still be fought for and maintained. So closely had the previous speaker followed the lines laid down formerly by himself that had he not known from the returning officer that Dr. Wilson was contesting the district he would have thought he was electioneering for him. And to return the compliment, should the Dr. be elected he would have the speaker's hearty support in the course so laid down. However, although Dr. Wilson and himself might be agreed upon all, or almost all, of the questions coming up for consideration, their business to-day was not to scratch each other's backs, but to show cause why one should be elected over the other. Having held the position to which both aspired it lay upon himself in making a case before the public to show that not only had he supported certain principles and followed a certain course, but also that he was to some extent successful in so doing. From the time of his first entering the council until the present he had interpreted the powers of the council in the widest sense, as well as exerted himself to have their scope increased. The trouble with those powers was not so much that they were limited as that the members declined to exercise them even to their limit. The case of the school ordinance alluded to by Dr. Wilson was an instance. He had held at the session before last that the council certainly had full power to pass and make operative such an ordinance. The majority of the members disagreed with him and the ordinance prepared was thrown out. At the last session again the legal luminaries of the council were doubtful on the same subject, and although an ordinance was passed it was held back from operation on the grounds of doubt as to power. The doubt was not in the speaker's mind, but in that of the stipendiary magistrates and appointed members of the council. He had the satisfaction of knowing that when parliament was called upon to pass an opinion it declared that the council not only should have, but that it actually already had the necessary power, thus bearing out the view held by the speaker. He believed that the powers of the council were much more extensive than they had generally been supposed to be, but as the representatives of the people refused to test their extent they could never know, nor could they expect them to be increased if they did not ask for that increase. At the late session he had moved to wards securing an increased representation of the people at the council board, but had been defeated in his endeavor. He was glad to say that although defeated at the time he had been ultimately successful, for now we see electoral districts divided by the lieutenant-governor so as to give a largely increased representation, and the power to make a further increase placed in the hands of the council—as he had moved for—by act of parliament. As to the financial benefit resulting to the district from his presence in the council, he mentioned that while at the session of 1883 an equal amount was granted to all districts represented, although Qu'Appelle and Prince Albert had three or four times as many people as Edmonton, owing to the manner of drawing the grant, the session of '84 was almost opening before work was commenced on the strength of it at Edmonton, and on arrival at Regina he found that Qu'Appelle and Prince Albert were similarly fixed, while other constituencies had not prepared to draw a cent. The money in these three cases was secured, in the others it was not. At the late session each district represented by an elected member, irrespective of size, drew \$500, while Battleford, represented by Judge Robson drew only \$250. In these cases Edmonton had certainly received its just share. Of the funds at the sole disposal of the lieutenant-governor Edmonton had drawn \$1,000 for the Battle and Blind river bridges and \$1,500 for the St. Albert bridge, while he could find

no notice that either Prince Albert or Battleford had received a cent from this fund for any purpose. Out of federal funds it was true that for some years back Prince Albert was promised a court house to cost \$20,000 and Battleford a bridge to cost \$5,000, doubtless through the exertions of their several representatives, but the promise was all they had received yet—the cash had failed to connect. At Prince Albert, now that many of the people had been reduced to extreme destitution there was some talk of the court house being proceeded with, the estimate being reduced one half. He thought that Edmonton was better without the expenditure of federal money if such conditions were necessary to secure it. It had been alleged against him that the reason Edmonton did not receive more government money was that its member was too much opposed to the government. That if he was a more servile supporter the people would profit accordingly. He certainly was not a bigoted supporter of either the local or federal governments, but he thought it was fairer and more decent to admit that when either government expended any portion of the public money held in their hands it was because the circumstances of the case justified it rather than that they used it simply and solely as a bribery fund as alleged by these alleged supporters of those governments. The beer question seemed to be the only one upon which there was a difference of opinion between himself and his opponent. On that question his opponents were endeavoring to lead the public on a false scent. They knew as well as himself that in the present state of the country it mattered not though every representative member in the North-West council voted in favor of the introduction of intoxicants the federal government would not allow it until the Indian question was settled for keeps, which it would not be for several years; to say nothing of the influence of prohibition sentiment in eastern Canada, which was spreading so rapidly. When the question became a live one he would be prepared to deal with it, and to accept the decision of the majority of the people. In reply to the argument of his opponent that as the money paid for barley and spent in beer did not pass out of the country it was therefore not lost, he would say that money invested in a trade not actually beneficial in some way—as Dr. Wilson admitted the beer trade was not—was of no benefit to the community and therefore practically lost as long as it was so invested. As to legislating to keep the money in the country that was annually sent out for liquor under permit, he would say that when men send for a permit they do it in their sober senses. He had his opponents' word for it that the liquor brought in under permit was useless if not injurious, and he could only say that if men while sober actually were so foolish as to send their money away for what the Dr. had assured them was of no value to them, they were beyond the reach of legislation. Common sense, which according to the Dr. was violated in such a case could not be replaced by any act of parliament. He, with his opponent held that when it should appear to him that he had not the approval of the majority of his constituents in his course he should resign. Last summer a meeting of a portion of his constituents had placed in his hands a resolution to be presented to the council, with the terms of which he did not agree. As in duty bound he presented it but did not feel bound to support it. The subject of the resolution had been made an issue at his election by his opponents just as the same subject in a milder form was being made an issue now. At the polls his stand had been endorsed by a very large majority of the electors and he did feel justified either in altering his position or resigning. The member for Prince Albert had not asked specially for a survey of the Prince Albert trails, but had moved in conjunction with the other members of the council that all the leading highways of the territories should be surveyed. As Prince Albert was much the largest settlement interested it was quite natural that work should be commenced there first, and the fact that it had been commenced in response to the request of the council was an assurance that it would be attended to here. In respect to government contracts being let in the North-West he had moved in the matter at both sessions of the council, and last spring had the satisfaction of seeing the Indian department advertise for 2,000 sacks of flour to be delivered at points in this vicinity. Unfortunately, at the time the tenders should have been put in the Indian trouble was on, and no attempt to secure the contract here was made. But besides these two contracts from the local office were let aggregating 1,000 sacks. He had assurances that in future every opportunity would be allowed the farmers and merchants of the North-West for competing in this and similar contracts. If he had truly represented the people of the district in the past and it was thought a fair amount of success had attended that representation he asked that he be elected again, and declared the belief that in the future as in the past the interests of this or any other district could be best served by a man who neither

asked nor expected favors, but who declared his mind and opinion without fear favor or affection, according to his oath of office. The meeting then adjourned.

INSURANCE.

C. F. STRANG, Accountant and Insurance Agent, representing the Commercial Union and Citizens' Fire Cos., the London & Liverpool Life, and London Guarantee and Accident companies. Office with G. A. Watson, Barrister, Edmonton, Alberta.

HOTELS.

GERALD HOUSE, Calgary, opposite C.P.R. depot—first-class accommodation—headquarters for Edmonton travelers. A. B. Gerald, formerly of Farmers' House, Winnipeg, Proprietor.

JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main street. The only brick building in Edmonton. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Good stabling in connection. J. GOODBRIDGE, Proprietor.

EDMONTON HOTEL, the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the travelling public. A first-class billiard room. Good stabling attached. DONALD ROSS, Proprietor.

PROFESSIONAL.

W. WILSON, Dentist, Calgary, Stephen Avenue, two doors east of Skating Rink.

C. DE LAGORGENDIERE, Notary Public and Conveyancer; accounts collected. St. Albert, N. W. T. 42-y

GEORGE A. WATSON, Barrister, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc. Law office first door east of Jasper house, Edmonton.

DR. H. C. WILSON, Physician & Surgeon. Office first building west of school house, block 6, H.B.Co. reserve, Edmonton.

BUSINESS.

LIVERY, FEED, and SALE STABLE. M. McCauley.

NOTICE—All parties indebted to the undersigned will please settle with L. Kelly, Edmonton. P. BYRNES.

FURNITURE—Bed Stands, Sideboards, Washstands, Cupboards, Chairs, etc. A large stock, extra quality. To be sold off cheap for cash, to make room for new stock. X. St. JEAN.

ROSS BROS., Tinsmiths, manufacturers of all kinds of tin, sheet iron and copper wares. Shop in new building next to J. A. McDougall & Co., Main street, Edmonton.

SANDERSON & LOOBY, General Blacksmiths. Horseshoeing a specialty. All kinds of repairing done promptly and quickly. Shop on Main street, Edmonton.

MISS ROSS, Milliner and Dressmaker. Bonnets, Costumes and Mantles made in the newest styles, at moderate prices. First street, lot 101, near Edmonton Hotel.

JAMES McDONALD, Builder and Contractor. Sash and doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and despatch. Office and shop, Main st. Edmonton.

G. A. BLAKE, Licensed Auctioneer. All auction business attended to promptly. Best values always realized. Terms moderate. Parties desiring to dispose of Real estate, live stock, or any other property, will find it to their advantage to communicate with the above.

NOTICE—The undersigned has now for sale the boat, boiler and engine of the Goldpan, now lying at Point le Pez, together with ropes, blocks, pitch, cakum, portable forge, blacksmith's tools, iron (round and bar) etc., etc. Terms cash. STUART D. MULKINS. Edmonton, Oct 11th, 1884.

AGENCIES.

Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Company. Makers of the celebrated Halliday and Star windmills, which work up to 40 horse-power, and all kinds of lift and force pumps.

Cochshutt plow company, of Brantford. Makers of the celebrated North West sulky gang plow, and every variety of walking plows. Also the Little Favorite, diamond point one horse cultivator.

Massey Manufacturing company. Makers of the Toronto cord binder, the Toronto mower, Massey mower and harvester and Sharp's horse rake.

Renfrew Fruit and Floral company, Waba Nurseries (the most northern nursery in Canada) growers of hardy fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs and green-house plants, adapted for northern climate.

Sole agent for the Edmonton district, G. A. BLAKE, Belmont farm.

ST. ALBERT.

The nomination of candidates to represent the St. Albert district in the North-West council took place on Tuesday at McKenny's store, at the south end of the St. Albert bridge. Some thirty or forty electors of the district were present, including a number from Ft. Saskatchewan and Sturgeon settlements, with a few spectators from Edmonton. For some weeks before the nomination it was understood that Messrs. Maloney and Cunningham would contest the district, but Mr. Maloney finally concluded to retire and allow Mr. Cunningham to be elected by acclamation. Mr. Lamoureux's friends, however, decided at the last moment to put him in nomination, which was done. This Mr. Maloney looked upon as a breach of faith and attempted to secure a nomination also, but failed to do so before the time had expired. S. Cunningham was nominated first by G. Gagnon, D. E. Noyes, E. Brousseau, B. Pepin, Paradis Beaudry and J. B. L'Hirondelle. J. Lamoureux was nominated by B. Pilon, A. Cameron, T. Lamoureux and J. B. Quesnelle.

J. Lamoureux spoke first and disclaimed any sectional feelings in the matter. Although his residence was at one end of the district, his efforts would be exerted towards the benefit of all parts. Any money that he could secure for the benefit of the district would be fairly divided and no one section would be allowed to benefit at the expense of the rest. He alluded to the recent purchase of the St. Albert mission bridge, and thought the price paid rather high. This he objected to on the ground that the amount expended upon it would be deducted from the grant to which the district was entitled and other portions of the district would suffer on account of the extra amount expended in this one portion.

S. Cunningham said that although Mr. Lamoureux had insinuated that the St. Albert end of the district was getting too much benefit from the expenditure of public funds he could assure them that his care would be to see all parts served alike in all proper expenditures. The funds for the purchase of the bridge came from the department of public works of the federal government, through an arrangement made between Bishop Grandin and the federal government, and would not be a special charge on the district from the council funds. The bridge when made free by this purchase would be a much greater benefit to the district than ever before, and would be fully repaired during the coming winter by the present owners.

D. Maloney supported Mr. Cunningham's assertions in regard to the bridge, and to the source from whence the money was derived for its purchase. Mr. Lamoureux had asserted that the price paid was too much, but the purchase was made by, or through, the lieutenant-governor, who had seen the bridge and was, therefore, competent to judge of its value. In regard to his own candidature, he said that when he found that Mr. Cunningham had such a strong support he had concluded to retire in his favor, on condition that no other candidate should be nominated. Mr. Lamoureux had been nominated contrary to the understanding, but he still had concluded to continue his support to Mr. Cunningham, in order that that gentleman might have a strong support in his own settlement. He alluded to several questions not touched upon by the previous speakers, amongst others municipal institutions. He hoped that the example of Manitoba would not be followed in compelling the erection of municipalities. That method had not proved beneficial there, and he considered it would be the duty of the member representing St. Albert to keep a close watch that no such principle was introduced in the North-West. The school ordinance was most important and would require amendment from time to time, and it should be his special care that the rights of those whom he represented were guarded in the matter of education.

M. McKinley, from the Sturgeon river settlement, spoke in favor of Mr. Cunningham. He twitted Mr. Lamoureux with having admitted a belief that he would not be elected, and thought it poor policy to make such an admission whether the fact or not. He thought the purchase of the mission bridge should not be looked at from a sectional point of view, that the purchase of the bridge was a benefit not only to the owners and the parties living in the immediate vicinity, but also to the travelling public at large, by removing the toll. He spoke in general terms of the district as being one of the finest in the country and one that any man might be proud to represent. Although Mr. Cunningham had no great amount of experience in public affairs, he believed him to be a man who would improve as opportunity offered.

No further discussion took place, and the meeting adjourned.

Sir Francis Hincks died of smallpox at his residence, in Montreal, on August 18th, in his 78th year. He was a native of Cork, but came to Canada in 1836. He was premier of Canada from 1851 to 1854. He was afterwards made, by the British government

governor of Barbadoes and the Windward Isles, and then of British Guiana. He was made a K. C. M. G. in 1865, and in the same year became finance minister of Canada. He resigned in 1873 and since that time has been president of the City Bank of Montreal. His profession was journalism, and he started papers in Toronto and Montreal.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Friday evening, Sept. 4th, 1885. Reported for the BULLETIN by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

	Max	Min.
Saturday,	67	23
Sunday,	67	37
Monday,	71	38
Tuesday,	69	34
Wednesday,	59	28
Thursday,	51	30
Friday,	59	16
Barometer, 27.938.		

NOTICE.—The Book-Debts of John Sinclair and of the late firm of John Sinclair & Co. have been handed to the undersigned for collection. Parties interested will please take notice and pay up. W. S. ROBERTSON.

HEIFERS FOR SALE.

120 HEAD.

OF

TAME HEIFERS, 1, 2, & 3 YEARS OLD,

Just arrived direct from Manitoba and the Eastern Provinces.

This herd has been carefully selected and comprises a large proportion of high grade Durhams. Farmers, now is your time to secure good and cheap stock. First come best suited. Call and inspect the herd on the north side near the H. P. Co. fort.

J. LYNHAM, Proprietor.

BROWN & CURRY

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

Beg to inform the public that their long expected freight has arrived at last, and that they have now on hand the

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK

That has ever been brought into the North West.

WITHOUT EXCEPTION.

Although the rate of freight is high we pay no more than others, and as we have

NO MIDDLE MEN TO CONTEND WITH

As others have, and as our goods are all bought direct from the Importers or manufacturers, and

SELECTED FROM THE BEST QUALITIES

We are able to offer

BETTER AND CHEAPER GOODS THAN

ANY OTHER FIRM IN EDMONTON.

We respectfully ask everyone to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

BROWN & CURRY

ROYAL MAIL AND STAGE LINE

making weekly trips between Calgary and Edmonton. Leaves Calgary every Friday morning, making close connection with the train which leaves Winnipeg on the preceding Tuesday morning, and arrives at Edmonton on the following Tuesday evening. Leaves Edmonton on Friday morning and arrives at Calgary on the following Tuesday. Passage 825; 50 lbs. baggage free. Express matter addressed in care of the undersigned will be forwarded without delay, and the advance charges paid by us. Rates, 10 cts. a pound from Calgary. LEESON & SCOTT, mail contractors, Calgary.

NO. 13 OF 1878.

AN ORDINANCE RESPECTING STALLIONS.

Notice is hereby given that a stallion which was running at large was brought in and is now in the possession of the North-West Mounted police at Ft. Saskatchewan. Color bay, two years old, 13 hands high, white stockings, blaze face, no brands. If not claimed and all damages and expenses paid, at the expiration of three months from date the same will be sold at public auction.

A. H. GRIESBACH
Insp. Commanding Post.

Ft. Saskatchewan,
18th August, 1885.

TO THE ELECTORS OF EDMONTON DISTRICT.

GENTLEMEN:—

Having been personally asked by a large number of the electors of this district, and requested also by a requisition signed by a great many of the leading electors of St. Albert, Ft. Saskatchewan and Edmonton, to stand as a candidate for the membership of the North West council, I have after due consideration decided to do so.

My views upon the public questions of the day are tolerably well known to most of you. As a property holder of some extent, and having all my interests in this district, I may I think lay claim to having an interest in the development and well-governing of the North West, and shall if elected use all my power to obtain such legislation as will assist to develop our resources in every shape and form.

Believing that the best interests of the North West cannot be served (at the present time) by factious opposition and senseless agitation against whatever government may be in power, I shall always oppose any such course, but at the same time will always stand up for the rights of the settlers and endeavor to secure the privileges which this country is entitled to.

During the past few years the population and resources of the territories have increased so rapidly that the form of government and mode of administering the public affairs which was quite adequate and satisfactory when the country was thinly settled and had no important interests at stake is at the present time not only inadequate but unsatisfactory and unjust. We are taxed both directly and indirectly by the federal government, and pay more taxes per head than the people of the provinces, while we have no voice or say as to the levying of these taxes, no representation at the source where these taxes are imposed—in fact we have no form of responsible government for the territories. Believing this condition of affairs to be unjust, it will be my aim to direct all the power the council possesses to bring the question before the federal government with the view of being accorded representation in the house of commons.

As at present constituted the council possesses very limited legislative power, which should be enlarged and extended so as to give it the same powers and functions as a province, and more particularly to give it the control of all monies in its treasury, and to conduct all local affairs upon the system of responsible government.

Believing that it is upon the agricultural and mining industries that we must to a great extent depend for the present and future prosperity of the of the North West, it will always be my first aim to secure and assist such legislation as will benefit and help the farmers, encourage immigration, protect and develop the mining interest.

I consider the half-breeds of the country are entitled to the same treatment as their brethren received in Manitoba, and therefore I will support as far as possible any effort made to secure that which they have a right to look for.

If elected I shall serve the people of this district to the best of my ability, without fear or favor, and without respect to party, class or locality.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Yours obediently,
H. C. WILSON.

CHURCHES.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Hours of Sunday service: All-Saints 11 a.m., St. Michael's 6.30 p.m. W.N.

ST. JOACHIM'S, R. C. CHURCH, Edmonton.—Mass at 10 a.m. every Sunday, Sermon in English and Cree. Afternoon services at 3 o'clock. H. GRANDIN, O.M.I.

METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA. J. H. Howard, Pastor. Hours of service, 11 a.m. and 7.00 p.m. Sabbath school, 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and lecture, Wednesday evening at 7 p.m.

EDMONTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Pastor, the Rev. Andrew B. Baird, M.A., assisted by Mr. James Hamilton, B.A., Sabbath services at Edmonton, 11 a.m., and 7 p.m. Sabbath school at 2.30 p.m. Fort Saskatchewan every Sabbath at 10.30 a.m.; Sturgeon River, August 6, 16, 23, September, 6, 13, 20; Clover Bar, August 16, 30, Sept. 13, 27; Belmont, August 9, 23, Sept. 6, 20.

NOTICES.

FOUND.—A Bay Horse with black points. Owner can have the same by applying to the undersigned, proving property and paying expenses. JAS. MCKERNAN.

ESTRAY.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in April last, a last winter's calf, black, with small white spots. Owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take it away. J. NORRIS, sr.

\$5.00 REWARD.—Followed a team with colt and wagon on the St. Albert road, my black brood mare, 12 hands high, long tail, white face and feet. Anyone returning to the undersigned will receive the above reward. DONALD ROSS, Edmonton Hotel.

NOTICE.—Rev. C. Scollen, having of his own free will severed his connection with the Roman Catholic diocese of St. Albert, the undersigned for "La Corporation Episcopale Catholique Romaine de St. Albert," informs the public that the said corporation will not be responsible for any indebtedness incurred by the said C. Scollen. H. LEDUC, O.M.I., Procurator.

SASKATCHEWAN CITY.

JULES CHAVE

Begs to inform the public that he has opened up a

GENERAL BLACKSMITH SHOP

And is prepared to do all kinds of Blacksmithing.

Horse-Shoeing and repairing guns specialties.

Locks and rings made to order. All kinds of machinery repaired with neatness and despatch.

JULES CHAVE.

NOTICE

The CREDITORS of JOHN SINCLAIR, of Edmonton in Alberta territory, in the North West Territories of Canada, merchant, and of the late firm of John Sinclair & Co., and all others having claims against said John Sinclair or said late firm, are hereby notified that all assets of the said late firm having first been duly assigned to the said John Sinclair, he has this day executed a deed of assignment to me of all his property, estate and effects for the purpose of paying and satisfying rateably and proportionately and without preference or priority all the creditors of the said John Sinclair and the said late firm their just debts. And the said creditors, and others having claims as aforesaid, are further hereby notified to send by post, prepaid, or otherwise deliver to me the undersigned (assignee as aforesaid) care of James O'Brien & Co., Winnipeg, Manitoba, or to my solicitor, George A. Watson, barrister, Edmonton, Alberta territory, on or before the 1st day of November next their Christian names and surnames, addresses and description, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, and in default thereof, and immediately after the said 1st day of November next, the assets of the said John Sinclair and of the said late firm will be distributed amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to claims of which notice shall have been given as above required, and I will not be liable for the said assets, or any part thereof, to any person of whose claim notice shall not have been received by me, or the said George A. Watson, at the time of such distribution.

Dated this 11th day of August, A. D. 1885.

DONALD FRASER,

GEORGE A. WATSON,

Assignee.

Assignee's Solicitor.